

B. & O. S.-W.

TIME TABLE.

Cincinnati to Hillsboro.

STATIONS.	No. 57 Sun.	No. 58 Mon.	No. 59 Tue.	No. 60 Wed.	No. 61 Thurs.	No. 62 Fri.	No. 63 Sat.	No. 64 Sun.
Cincinnati	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30
Blanchester	8:15	8:45	9:15	9:45	10:15	10:45	11:15	11:45
Waverly	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00
Lyndhurst	8:45	9:15	9:45	10:15	10:45	11:15	11:45	12:15
Hillsboro	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30

Hillsboro to Cincinnati.

STATIONS.	No. 65 Sun.	No. 66 Mon.	No. 67 Tue.	No. 68 Wed.	No. 69 Thurs.	No. 70 Fri.	No. 71 Sat.	No. 72 Sun.
Hillsboro	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00
Blanchester	7:45	8:15	8:45	9:15	9:45	10:15	10:45	11:15
Waverly	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30
Lyndhurst	8:15	8:45	9:15	9:45	10:15	10:45	11:15	11:45
Cincinnati	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00

Fares for Christmas and New Year holidays.

Two cent per mile in each direction, using short line distance except between points wholly within the State of Ohio (including Parkersburg, W. Va.) double the present fares will apply. Fares between Hillsboro and prominent points.

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Louisville, Ky., \$7.00
Pittsburg, Pa., \$11.45
Springfield, Ill., \$14.00
St. Louis, \$16.50
Wheeling, \$10.00

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The Fall and Winter schedules of the B. & O. S.-W. will become effective Sunday Nov. 17.

SAM. GRIFFIN, Agent

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MAKE A GOOD INCOME

From the following facts, it is evident that a little money and a little time will make a good income. The following facts are taken from the records of the Star Milling Machine Co., Akron, O.

Star Milling Machine Co., Akron, O.

Attachment Notice.

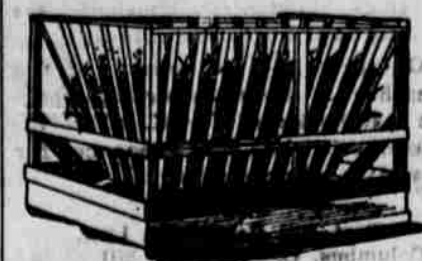
Before A. W. Lucas, a Justice of the Peace of Marshall township, Highland county, Ohio, C. O. Barrett, plaintiff, vs. J. D. Parr and J. W. Hamby defendants. A. D. 1907, the said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above cause for the sum of ninety-nine and 10/100 dollars (\$99.00).



CONVENIENT FEED RACK.

One Which Will Prevent Waste of the Coarse Feed.

A substantial feed rack is a good investment on any farm where a considerable amount of stock is kept. By using a rack of this kind much coarse feed can be utilized that would otherwise be wasted and at the same time this coarse feed is made to go as far as possible. We illustrate herewith a rack we have found serviceable, says the Farmer. This rack will cost in the neighborhood of \$18. The stock always spends a considerable share of the winter days in the yards, even the dairy cows, and racks of this kind give an opportunity for the stock to eat their roughage while they are getting



Construction of Feed Rack.

their exercise. Where the straw and waste hay and fodder was formerly strewn around the yard and tramped in the mud there is now no such waste. The yards can be kept clean and all the roughage used. The racks are also helpful to a certain extent as protection from the weather.

The illustration gives a very fair idea of the construction of the racks. They are 16 feet long, eight feet wide and eight feet high. They are mounted on three 2x8 skids and can be drawn to different parts of the yard. The framework is built around six upright 4x4s braced with 2x4s around the top. The slats in the rack are made of fencing. The rack is floored with inch stuff and sided up with 1x12 boards over which is a 2x8 board to add strength where the cattle lean over the rack. A 2x6 32 inches above the 2x8 and around the rack prevents crowding and adds strength to the rack. A rack of this kind calls for the following bill of material:

Twenty-two pieces of fencing 10 feet; 3 4x4s, 16 feet high; 7 2x4s, 16 feet high; 9 boards 1x12x16; 3 2x6s, 16 feet long; 5 2x4s, 16 feet long; 128 feet flooring; 6 2x8s, 16 feet.

KIND OF COWS TO KEEP.

Raise Them Yourself and Be Sure of Their Milk-Giving Capacity.

It is not sufficient to have a certain number of cows. They should be adapted to the work—dairy cows, not beef animals, that can only produce sufficient milk to raise a veal calf. Such cows are not the most profitable ones to keep. Aim to raise your own cows, then through selection and breeding the producing capacity of your herd can be increased.

If you do not feel equal to the expense, cooperate with your neighbor and purchase a good dairy sire. The influence of a good sire towards improving the quality of stock, especially where grades are kept, is very marked.

Lay your plans for a silo at just as early a date as possible. The silo has come to be recognized as one of the most important buildings on the dairy farm.

Care should be taken not to feed cows food capable of imparting objectionable odors or flavors to cream. Turnips and other strong-flavored foods can only be fed immediately after milking, but it is better not to feed such foods to dairy cows. It is not necessary and it is too risky.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

We caution readers to go slow in these "home mixed" oils for spraying. It is not a mere matter of putting caustic and oil together.

Score still another for the apple. Weston, the old pedestrian, who tramped to Chicago, eats his baked apple every morning.

Suppose some of you gray-haired men 40 years ago had planted some of your waste land in pine or hemlock? It would certainly be paying your board now.

An English magistrate recently imposed sentence on a school boy who had damaged a tree belonging to the Ealing corporation. He ordered the boy provide another tree, and plant it himself. This seems a thoroughly practical way to make the punishment fit the crime.

Mulching is an important point in the production of choice berries. Spread buckwheat straw on old meadow and plow under in fall for potatoes.

Butter Making.

In churning at a low temperature the churn should be stopped when the butter is in granules about the size of rice or grains of wheat. Draw off the buttermilk and wash the butter in good, pure water. Salt the butter at the rate of three-quarters ounce of salt to the pound, or slightly more, as the market may demand. Then work and pack into packages ready for delivery.

DAIRY COWS IN STALLS.

Make Their Fastening as Secure and Comfortable as Possible.

How difficult it is to change the opinions and the customs of men in anything! There is perhaps no harder task than to change the methods by which farmers keep their cows. The old stanchion is everywhere present except in the southern part of the country where cows are not tied up much. In the cold parts of the country the old rigid stanchion is the most convenient method for fastening cows, and it is used. It is convenient for the owner of the cows, but not for the cows.

A good many people have been working on the problem of obtaining a method of fastening cows that would be all strong parts and no weak parts. Such a method has not been discovered and will not be. Every plan has its drawbacks. The first thing to be considered is the comfort of the cows, for it is evident that any plan that does not look to the comfort of the cows fails in the first essential.

We have now a great many patent stalls appearing on the market, and in different parts of the country many kinds of stalls that are not patented bear a close resemblance to those that are. At most of our dairy shows new ideas in cow stalls are brought out to the public view, and most of them have in them much merit.

We notice that nearly all of these plans contemplate the partial freedom of the cow, at least so far as her head and neck are concerned, says the Farmers' Review. Another point that all provide for is that the cow be kept clean at all times, so that the least possible amount of cleaning may be required. The third point that is made much of is the security of the cow, appliances being such that the cow cannot get loose in the night and injure other cows. This is a matter of a great deal of importance, and this was one of the chief virtues of the old rigid stanchion. It might make the cow uncomfortable, but it would not let her loose at any time of the day or night. The new kinds of stanchions provide for this security and also make the cow comfortable.

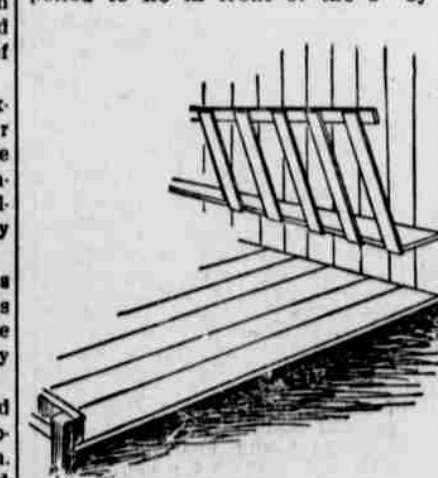
Every farmer should seriously consider the question of keeping his cows in winter in stalls that are both comfortable and clean. The patent stalls, or the rights to use them, do not cost much, and then patented designs are numerous. So a man can find a suitable arrangement somewhere if he has a mind to. There is a necessity for this as much in the barn of the farmer that owns four cows as in the barn of the farmer that owns 40 cows. We find most of the latest improvements in the barns of farmers or dairymen that keep a large number of cows. But the others should not be backward in adopting them.

KEEPING THE COWS CLEAN.

Stall Used by One Dairymen Which Proves Satisfactory.

My stalls are four feet over all but can be made less. Cow when eating will stand with her hind feet just behind the 2 by 4 leaving the droppings behind it.

When she lies down she will be compelled to lie in front of the 2 by 4



Sketch of Stall.

Instructions for building: Use 2 by 4 for bottom feed rack; bottom of rack should be 3 feet above floor. Strips of 1 by 4, 6 inches apart form the racks, these should slope back 60 degrees. From 7 to 8 feet from front of stall place 2 by 4 on edge; if set in dirt use stakes.

with her head under the feed rack. It is not necessary, says the Missouri Valley Farmer, to have a gutter in a stall of this kind. There should be short partitions, however, to keep the cows from turning around.

DAIRY NOTES.

Aim to produce the best of everything, butter, milk and cream included.

This is convention time. Get in the habit of going. They are wonderful educators.

Dairying adds to the wealth of the community as well as the individual, and the evidence is at hand in every dairy community.

While the barn should be comfortable it should also be well ventilated. Some barns are hotbeds for tuberculosis germs.

Nothing pays so well as a pure-bred sire. However, and if bought while young, the difference in cost is not great.

The cow that will readily convert the feed that she consumes into milk and butter should be fed all that she can consume.

Advantage of Silo.

The problem of changing the cows from fall grass to dry feed and from winter dry feed to grass again is entirely eliminated by the silo, for which good silage there is grass the year around.

JESUS AND HIS FIRST DISCIPLES

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 19, 1908

Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—John 1:35-51. Memory verses 35-37.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"We have found him, of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write, Jesus of Nazareth."—John 1:45.

TIME.—The next two days after our last lesson. The last of February, A. D. 27, or early in March. Jesus was about 30 years of age.

PLACE.—Bethabara (R. V. "Bethany"), a ford of the Jordan, probably the Abrahams ford 14 miles south of the Sea of Galilee, 25 miles southeast from Nazareth. The traditional place was the ford near Jericho.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

Among the crowds Jesus walked, to all appearance a common man. The methods by which he began his work and gained his first disciples and followers are very suggestive and helpful. From such small beginnings grew the Christianity which we see to-day, and the visions yet to be realized.

V. 35. "John stood, and two of his disciples." One of these was Andrew of Capernaum (v. 40), the other, unnamed, is universally regarded as John the apostle.

V. 36. "And looking upon Jesus," "gazed at, fixed his eyes on, contemplated" (Exp. Greek Test.) with intense interest. "Jesus as he walked" by them. "Behold," see, an exclamation, "the Lamb of God" (as in v. 29), the one, who, by his sacrifice, would take away the sin of the world, the taking away of which was the bringing in of the kingdom of God. This was the work of the expected Messiah, the Son of God.

"What ye seek" is the test of life.

"For what port are you steering on the ocean of life?" That will tell you the port you are likely to reach. It may be laid down as a general principle, not only that whosoever seeketh shall find, but also that they shall find what they seek, seek first, as the main purpose of their lives; not all they seek for, but of the kind they seek for. The answer each person makes to this question both tests and determines his character and his destiny.

V. 39. "Come and see." R. V., "Come and ye shall see." A welcome Jesus extends to all who wish to go to him. And a promise that they shall not come in vain. A minister once put over the bell to his study door: "Don't touch that bell." Another motto was: "The man that wants to see me is the man I want to see." And abode with him that day. The remainder of the day. "It was about the tenth hour." Four o'clock in the afternoon, according to the Jewish and the usual Roman reckoning. There is no reason why they should not have remained into the evening, even as Nicodemus came to Jesus in the evening. Thus they could have several hours of sweet communion and conversation with Jesus.

The result, as appears from what follows, was that they were convinced that Jesus was the Messiah and were filled with the impulse to spread the good news.

Abiding with Jesus.—This interview was not the end, but only the beginning of a lifelong abiding with Jesus, which transformed their hearts and lives.

V. 40. "One of the two . . . was Andrew." A Greek name meaning "manly." The other was doubtless John the apostle, who never mentions his own name.

V. 41. "He first findeth," or better as R. V., "He findeth first." The common version implies that the first thing he did after leaving Jesus was to find his brother, which is probably true. The R. V. implies that both began immediately to seek each one his brother, and that Andrew found his first. This implies that John also found his brother James.

V. 42. "Thou shalt be called Cephas." Aramaic, the modified form of Hebrew which was the common language of Palestine, for "a stone," or "rock," which John interpreted for his Gentile hearers into Greek, "Petros," "Peter." This was a revelation to Peter and a prophecy.

"To draw out the latent gift, to discover the unexpected capacity, to believe in the pupil even when he does not believe in himself—this is the test of the teacher."

V. 43. "The day following" the interview of Jesus with Peter. It is quite possible that that interview was on the evening of the same day that Andrew and John had discovered Jesus the Messiah.

Why Did Jesus Not Remain in the Wilderness Like John?—(1) The wilderness was not the place for his work. (2) In Galilee was his home and that of his followers. (3) Here they could earn their living by their accustomed work. (4) Here they could reach their friends and acquaintances. (5) The Galileans were less prejudiced, more open to new ideas, less bound by customs; so that if he could gain a foothold there, and train a few disciples, he could more easily begin his work.

Come and See.—This is the universal Christian invitation. (1) See what Christ has done for the world. (2) Hear the experiences of others. (3) Experience for yourselves. "What Nathaniel under the fig tree had been longing for—an open communication from heaven, a ladder reaching from the deepest abyss of an earth submerged in sin, to the highest heaven of purity, Jesus tells him is actually accomplished in his person."—Exp. Greek Test. All that one needs to know about heaven and its realities, its love, forgiveness, and righteousness, comes through Jesus.

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